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THURSDAY  
September 28, 1950

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One  
By  
David Courtney

## 30,000 Watch Maccabiah Open With Flags of 16 Nations Flying

THE responsible British and other West European Press has been cautious about the so-called Anti-Red Law, which was passed by Congress over the President's veto on Saturday. French opinion, one gathers, is shocked; and radio comment from Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam suggests a tendency to analyze the "complicated" situation. "It can't happen here," The British Press, on the whole, seems to have been carefully indifferent. In America, opinion on the Bill is quite obviously divided and one cannot help thinking that a majority of those U.S. citizens who are able, and have the time, to think for themselves, regret a piece of legislation which is at the other extreme from the principles so well expressed in the preamble to the Constitution and so diligently and patriotically learned by heart in every schoolroom. The President, luckily, is among this thoughtful group. His opposition to the Bill, and the straightforward terms in which he expressed it, provide another example of the good sense with which Mr. Truman often surprises his critics, and sometimes confounds his enemies.

BUT it would be silly to overlook the fact that the "Anti-Red" Bill is a logical development from the state of national mind, not peculiar to the United States, which has begun to regard Communism as a vicious combination of moral iniquity and treason and every critic of Western Democracy as a victim of its corrupting purposes. This excessive attitude cannot but lead to excessive fears and suspicions; and even to the principle of the old Catholic inquisitions, that original thought is sinful because it increases the risk of heresy. Congress has only done what most of its members must have thought expected of them. From the newspapers to Mr. Murray, from the Catholic Church to the Veterans, from the Republican Party to the New York longshoremen, the pressure has surely been for the formalization, in some such manner as the new Bill, of popular indignation and fear. It could be said, and probably is being said, that if the principle of liberty is to be saved, its practice must be severely curtailed.

MR. Truman has said that the Bill may antagonize friendly governments. It will certainly worry some of them. At Flushing Meadow, the governments of a great many countries have in their briefcases carefully prepared arguments with which to indict Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia for their failure to observe the rights set out in the peace treaties of their nationals whose political opinions are opposed to those of the governments concerned. The actors may feel that Congress has not eased their task.

ONE may fairly ask how the frame of mind which led to the new Bill, and the Bill itself, can be reconciled with the tendency to give aid and encouragement to Marshal Tito and his Communist Government? The British Labour Party mission, led by Sam Watson and Morgan Phillips, have had what Phillips describes as "a really straight-forward, honest, card-on-the-table discussion" with the Communist leaders of Yugoslavia, "which may well lead to results of the very greatest importance." The talks, which were held in Belgrade, were political and economic, and it is expected that they will be followed by further talks "at the highest level," and the conclusion of a deal between the two countries which may have important political as well as economic implications.

Tel Aviv, September 28.

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — With all the pageantry that normally accompanies the opening of Olympic Games, the Third Maccabiah — the World Jewish Olympics — was formally inaugurated this afternoon by the Acting President, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, before a crowd of 30,000 in the new bowl-shaped stadium at Ramat Gan.

The actual sports competitions, for which many visitors travelled thousands of miles will begin tomorrow in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Rehovot, Petah Tikva and Ramat Gan. In addition to the 17 countries represented at the formal opening ceremony today at least two more (Holland and France) are still expected.

The national flags of 16 countries (the Libyans did not carry a flag because their country has none), the bright uniforms of the sportsmen, the national colours of the competing nations interspersed with Israel flags around the top of the stadium embankment lent colour. The sky, however, was overcast. But this was fortunate because there is no shade over the grandstands where the 30,000 spectators sat today.

The crowd appeared somewhat unenthusiastic, probably because many had been exhausted travelling to the stadium. The roads out of Tel Aviv were choked with stadium-bound traffic, and cars moved along at a snail's pace. The journey by car which normally should take no more than 15 minutes took almost two hours today.

**Sprinzak Delayed**  
Because of the traffic bottleneck, the programme was somewhat late in starting. Acting President Sprinzak was also caught in the traffic jam and arrived 20 minutes after the scheduled opening time. He took his place in the President's box, where members of the Government and other distinguished guests also sat. Before the start of the games, Mr. Sprinzak went down to the oval and was introduced by Mr. George Fleish, Acting Chairman of the World Maccabi Organization, and Dr. Eliezer Justice, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, to members of the Committee, who were dressed in white uniforms and carried flags.

The Mayor of Ramat Gan, Mr. A. Krimlitz, in a brief address, dedicated the stadium to the youth of Israel, while air force planes began circling overhead. The Committee members then moved to the entrance and took their places to form the head of the procession of competitors. They bore a flag of the Maccabi World Union and were flanked by fencers in tight fitting white uniforms with fells unheated. An Army band played.

The first group was the American, with the Olympic light-heavyweight wrestling champion Henry Wittenberg carrying the Star and Stripes. The Americans, wearing army trousers with dark

factious in the form of deliveries of the balance of jet aircraft still outstanding.

**No Hope**  
So far there is no inclination here to change the previous decision. In fact there is a growing assumption that there is now no hope for real improvement of Anglo-Egyptian relations. Interest is therefore again back where it was before the conclusion and re-iteration of the Portsmouth treaty between Iraq and Britain in 1948.

Interest now centres on the return of Hani Farha to the premiership of Iraq for the 11th time. This time he has put only personal supporters into office—all of whom have supported the plan for federation with Syria. At the same time, it is learned that the Syrian regime has re-estimated its position on this subject. In particular army leaders now support the scheme. They are led by Colonel Shishakly who was previously its chief opponent. Such a development is seen here as a blow to Egypt which has again become isolated inside the Arab League. Although officials here think that the prolonged Middle East calm will be ruffled any moment now by events in Syria or Iraq, the reaction in Egypt is particularly being awaited.

## Israel Backs East-West Peace Talks

FLUSHING MEADOW, Wednesday, (AP). — India, Israel, and Ecuador in policy speeches before the U.N. General Assembly today called for East-West big power peace talks.

But French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman threw cold water on the idea. He warned the Assembly that new East-West peace negotiations are futile as long as Russia promotes agitation and civil war in other countries.

After Mr. Schuman's speech, India, Israel and Ecuador declared they favoured new big power attempts to reach an accord.

India's Sir Benegal Rau suggested that the American, British, Russian and French Foreign Ministers should meet in New York to discuss major disagreements. "Perhaps such discussions have not been very fruitful in the past," he said. "They may fail again. But the attempt is worth making. Even if nothing else came of them, the Ministers could at least jointly reaffirm that their countries would settle all their international disputes by peaceful means, and the psychological effect upon an anxious world would be far from negligible."

Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett welcomed Russia's initiative in urging a five-power accord and said such a pact would be an invaluable buttress for peace. He also declared U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson's proposals for a U.N. army deserve serious study.

**China Favoured**  
Both India and Israel favoured Communist China's admission to the U.N. Mr. Sharett said "if the new regime in China is ready sincerely to uphold the obligations under the Charter, the so-called peace in Asia and the high out of the world would be enhanced by its admission."

Mr. Sharett told the Assembly that the Israel delegation urged an exception to the principle of universal participation in organized international society. That exception concerns Germany — east and west — as well as the Egyptian question. "When regimes are allied to Nazism still prevail, the people of Israel and the Jewish community in Palestine cannot but feel that the progressive recognition of Germany to the family of nations is a step towards the outlawing and prevention of aggressive war is more basic than the banning of any specific weapons."

Mr. Sharett added that the outlawing and prevention of aggressive war is more basic than the banning of any specific weapons. (Text of Mr. Sharett's speech, page 3 and 4.)

## Israel, France Oppose West Europe Reorganization Plan

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

FLUSHING MEADOW, Wednesday. — Mr. Moshe Sharett and the French Foreign Minister argued in the General Assembly today against a reorganization of Western Europe such as contemplated by the Atlantic Powers' communiqué yesterday. This, in Mr. Sharett's words, would provide that "the only beneficiary of the present world crisis will be the very country which by brutal violence, provoked the last world war."

While Mr. Sharett, citing Germany's unrepentance for its crimes, asked for its continued exclusion from world affairs, Mr. Schuman, who was the only one to hold out at the Atlantic Power conference against an immediate decision on reorganizing Germany, claimed that reorganization and peace in Europe were impossible "until the old Franco-German antagonism has been eradicated." But he argued for the supremacy of the Schuman Plan which, he said, would unite Western Europe, including Germany, economically. His implication was that only when this goal is achieved could there be political and military unification leading to collective peace.

During the Atlantic Power meetings, France opposed the U.S. policy, which puts the military problem first. **British Plan**  
Britain has shown its Korean resolution, which is down as the first item for the Political Committee debate on Friday, to over 30 countries, including Israel, representing every section except Eastern Europe and the Arab states. All have voiced general approval for a united Korea. This simply repeats the previous Assembly resolution on Korea.

Important details of what to do with the South Korean Republic and whether General MacArthur should cross the 38th Parallel have yet to be worked out. The end of this morning's session was poorly attended and of the Big Five ministers, only M. Schuman heard Mr. Sharett's speech. Mr. Bevin was called out of the hall as Mr. Sharett began to speak.

## UN Forces Drive on After Link Up As New Peace Rumours Spread

No Confirmation 50,000 N. Koreans May Have Been Caught in Huge Trap

FLUSHING MEADOW, Wednesday, (AP). — Rumours circulated at the U.N. today that the North Koreans have indicated they want to stop fighting and accept a U.N. settlement—but there was no confirmation whatever.

Mr. Andrew Cordier, Executive Assistant to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, said the U.N. had no communication from the North Koreans.

The Indian delegation, which figured in the rumour, as an intermediary, said it knew nothing of the report.

The American delegation also said it had no knowledge of such a development.

Canada called on the North Koreans to cease fighting and said that if they do it may not be necessary for the U.N. forces to "advance far beyond their present positions."

Canadian delegate Lester Pearson asked the Assembly to act on a resolution for: 1. a united and free Korea achieved by U.N. action, 2. U.N. assistance to the Korean people to establish order throughout their territory as a firm foundation for democratic institutions and free self-government, 3. an assurance to the Korean people that once peace is restored "no nation will exploit the present situation in Korea for its own particular advantage."

Concerning the question of whether U.N. troops will cross the 38th Parallel, an American U.N. delegation spokesman said that no U.N. action is necessary to permit General MacArthur's forces to cross the Parallel. General MacArthur already has authority to do what he thinks necessary to destroy the North Korean army, the spokesman said, adding that he knows of no plan to lay before the Assembly on the question of crossing the frontier.

He also denied a report that the Big Three have agreed that U.N. forces would cross the demarcation line only if the U.N. approves. Earlier, it was reported from London that the U.S., Britain and France had agreed that the U.N. forces should cross the Parallel only with Assembly approval and that the Assembly "almost certainly" would be asked to give that approval.

SEOUL, Wednesday (Reuters). — American vanguards today probed out from this recaptured capital to within 30 kms. south of the 38th Parallel.

## Security Council Debates Formosa

FLUSHING MEADOW, Wednesday, (Reuters). — The Security Council convened today to decide whether Communist China should be allowed to take part in Council deliberations of its complaint of American aggression against Formosa.

Delegation sources said that if the proposal was defeated, one of the non-permanent Council members would propose that the Formosan issue be taken off the Council agenda and discussed by the General Assembly. The Assembly cannot discuss an item on the Council's agenda.

The Council approved placing Formosa and the Korean question on the agenda. Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate, insisted that a representative of the Chinese People's Republic be invited to take part in the discussions of its complaint about Formosa.

"The Security Council must, under the Charter is obliged, to hear these representatives on this question," he declared.

## 2 US Generals May Lead Western Army

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuters). — Two American wartime generals were tipped today as the likely combination to head the army which is to be established to defend Western Europe.

Speculation of diplomatic quarters was that General Dwight D. Eisenhower would eventually be appointed supreme commander and that General Omar Bradley, recently made a five-star general, would be his chief of staff.

Establishment of an international force was agreed upon at meetings of the North Atlantic Council which ended last night. A communiqué issued by the 12 foreign ministers said the force would come into being at the earliest possible date.

The foreign ministers also agreed that Germany should be enabled to contribute to the buildup of Western Europe.

**U.S. ENVOY TO LONDON**  
WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP). — The White House announced today President Truman's selection of Mr. Walter S. Gifford as new ambassador to Britain.

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### THE Foreign Minister's intervention yesterday in the general debate of the U.N. Assembly was in the grand tradition. As orator, it was a nobly phrased, far-ranging survey of the world's ideological dilemmas, and a brilliant analysis of causes and cures. It was also the authentic voice of Israel, free and democratic, courageously independent. It was the scintillating of a nation, fit to take its place with that of any Power in boldness and humanity of conception. It was, as well, a pledge given to defend with all Israel's might, in the comity of the United Nations, the cultural and political freedoms, the liberty of external contacts, for which Israel stands within her own borders and beyond them. The United Nations, we feel, will attach to this pledge a value not to be measured solely by the size and resources of the tiny State that makes it.

Developing his theme with eloquent sincerity, Mr. Sharett appealed for mutual tolerance of divergent political civilizations. There, indeed, is the crux of international antipathies. It should be so simple for the Great Powers to agree to live and let live. If they should prove unequal to the task or tragically unwilling to assume it, then said Mr. Sharett, in facing the Mighty Five as another David, the smaller nations must and will hurl the sling-stones to ward off a third cataclysm. But the thought of the Great Powers failing the world in this, almost its darkest hour, is not to be borne: in the Foreign Minister's moving words — "it would be a dark day in the life of scores of nations — nay in the life of humanity at large — if despair should ever enter men's hearts as to the United Nations' capacity to protect the world against the calamity of war."

So much for the universal aspects of Mr. Sharett's speech. He went on to give resolute expression of Israel's standpoint on the question of the representation of China and the question of Germany. He begged the United Nations not to bolster up artificially a regime of the past which had lost its hold on the territory and the people of China; he emphasized how prospects of peace in Asia and throughout the world would be enhanced if the new Chinese Government were admitted to the fold. In the case of Germany, however, Israel must resist uncompromisingly any proposal to grant international pardon, which membership of the United Nations would imply, to a Germany ungenerous and unrepentant, which now ungratefully lends its only too fertile soil for the sowing of a second crop of the dragon's teeth of Nazism.

READERS of the Bible will remember that Job was able to accept the first instalment of woes with something like equanimity: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord" was his reaction to losing all his close relations and worldly wealth. Such an example will help all decent people to bear the privations our economic position forces upon us, including the special alege-hammer blow against pleasure motoring. The zoning of the country will prevent us driving from Dan to Elath unless we live in Dan and work in Elath.

In fact, driving to work will be regarded as a Good Thing, especially for the Controller of Road Transport, who will doubtless have to drive all over the place to enforce the new law. People whose cars are not essential to the conduct of their business will get to permits in motor, but those who have managed to get one of those precious bits of paper can do what they like in their own zone. As time goes on, these zones may be reduced in size, so that in the end, the motorist will have nothing to do but drive in ever-decreasing circles.

AT FULL LOCK

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## MILITARY HONOURS AT SMUTS FUNERAL



A Pipe Band leads the funeral of Field Marshal Smuts in Johannesburg, when full military honours were accorded the late elder statesman of South Africa. Express Radio Photo

## Readers' Letters

### JOSEPH BUDKO

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir, — A few weeks ago, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his death, you referred to the work of Joseph Budko. There is hardly anybody in this country who has not seen or does not know the Jewish men and Jewish towns painted by him, or his illustrations to the Hagadah, etc. Joseph Budko devoted most of his time to the reorganization of the Bezalel School.  
 May I suggest that his name be honoured by a Rehov Joseph Budko in Jerusalem.  
 Yours, etc.  
 M. GOLIGER  
 Jerusalem, September 15.

### SATURDAY SPORTS

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir, — I see from the Maccabiah programme that no events are to be held on Saturdays. The working man is thus unable to see the largest sports event in Israel for years.  
 The no-Saturday Maccabiah sports will surely not impress foreign visitors as they will be told that normally most sports events do take place on Saturdays.  
 Yours, etc.  
 H. SPISBACH  
 Tel Aviv, September 18.

### THE POLICE CASE

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir, — I am surprised that "E.S." in your columns of August 14 should be so annoyed at policemen not waiting their turn. Has he thought of the working hours of a policeman? When he is off duty, cannot the protected citizen give him this little privilege?  
 Yours, etc.  
 GEESHON NIEDERMAYER  
 Bat Yam, September.

### COLD WAR

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir, — The distribution of ice in Jerusalem is going from bad to worse and I fail to understand why the authorities fail to intervene.  
 The public may excuse — though not happily — a shortage of ice, but it cannot forgive the absolute disorder in its distribution. We would gladly welcome a proper distribution every other day rather than go seeking the ice cart every day not knowing if and when it will arrive.  
 The shortage is aggravated because people who have the time and patience to stand for long hours in queues, when the cart comes, and in those still longer queues at the ice factories in Tel Aviv and Givat Shaul, get it all.  
 Twice we had to go to Givat Shaul on the eve of festivals as otherwise we would have

been left without ice and all our hard-earned rations spoilt.  
 Yours, etc.  
 E.P.  
 (Name and address supplied)  
 Jerusalem, September 26.

### DIRTY DOCKER

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir, — How am I, a port-worker, to keep myself clean for 60 days on one cake of toilet soap and an additional piece of laundry soap? Having used the greatest economy, I am now a week without any soap at all and have to use shaving-cream instead. This costs 20 times as much as soap.  
 Does Dr. Joseph really think that a worker handling cargo from dirty holds, working the whole day under the hot sun and in dust, needs only the same amount of soap as a white-collar worker?  
 Yours, etc.  
 FRITZ GRONNER  
 Tel Aviv, September 13.

### CLEAN-UP WANTED

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir, — With reference to your article on Tel Aviv's "Clean-up Week" in yesterday's issue, I consider it of great importance for the same reporter to come to Tiberias and write another article. She should not avoid inspecting groceries, restaurants and cafes.  
 Yours, etc.  
 K. BRENTFORD  
 Tiberias, Sept. 16.

## KEEPING POSTED

THE Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Dr. Ralph Bunche recalls a story which made the rounds when the negotiations for the Rhodes armistice agreement between Israel and Egypt had reached their final stage in February 1949. On the eve of the day when the representatives of

customers received a package addressed to "Haifa, Kingdom of Israel."

and each of you individually, all that you wish me yourselves.



THE Jerusalem Municipality has finally succeeded in removing one of the capital's most annoying detours at the foot of Rehov Shalom. Ha-Malka, previously Princess Mary Avenue. In Mandatory times the junction of Princess Mary and St. Louis Way was one of the busiest in the city. Traffic flowed in from all points of the compass, from Jaffa, Jericho, Hebron, Bethlehem and the South. Incoming traffic from Bethlehem was detoured up St. Louis Way, now called Rehov Shalom Ha-Melech. Travelers from the South now come only from the German Colony, and will be relieved to find that at last they can proceed straight up Rehov Shalom. Ha-Malka to Jaffa Rd. which makes us wonder why the Municipality, while streamlining this traffic bloc, had to give the street such an abstruse tongue-twister for a name.



the two governments were expected to sign the agreement, Dr. Bunche told our representative, Dr. Walter Eytan, that he had prepared two tablets commemorating the event, and proposed presenting them to the two delegates after the signing. When Dr. Eytan asked what he would do with the tablets if the agreements were not signed, Dr. Bunche replied, "I shall smash them over both your heads!" Happily, this was not necessary, and one of the two mementoes now adorns a room in Israel's Foreign Office.

STUDENTS at the medical faculty of the Hebrew University staged a sit-in strike in the offices of the University's administration last week. At the same time among the announcements on the notice board at Terra Sancta college was a message from the academic secretary, which read: "Many thanks for the good wishes for the New Year. I wish all of you in general,

printing their own money. An ice-cream bar in Tel Aviv is now issuing its customers with printed tickets valued at three pruta. When we refused to accept one of these tokens with the explanation that we were not from Tel Aviv and didn't like much ice cream anyway, the waitress dutifully took back the token and returned us — a three pruta Dan bus ticket.

THERE are still people abroad who seem to be in some doubt as to Israel's status. Mail from France is often addressed to the "Israel zone," but the latest in formal titles used by a Paris firm recently, when one of their

Today's contributors included: Dr. M. Klatschko, of Haifa; and R. C. of Tel Aviv.

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## TEXT OF MR. MOSHE SHARETT'S SPEECH TO THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## War, Not Weapons, Must Be Outlawed

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)  
 The internal life of others is the universal shield of peace and stability.  
 The preponderance of the Great Powers in world affairs places on them the burden of the responsibility for the preservation of international peace. This special position of the five permanent members of the Security Council is specifically recognized in the Charter. Just because international divergencies are most sharply pronounced in their relationships, and in view of the decisive effect of their behaviour on the fate of the whole world, their restraint and sense of responsibility must serve as examples to all. Accordingly, any initiative in uniting the five Great Powers for concerted endeavours on behalf of universal peace, such as has been urged here by several delegates and primarily by the representative of the Soviet Union, is to be heartily welcomed by all other nations. It is obvious that such an endeavour, if successful, is the surest and shortest way to the goal.

**Completing World Unity**  
 To be fully effective, the U.N. must be complete. The present position, when a considerable number of independent and fully sovereign states find themselves outside this framework of international discipline and responsibility, is unjust, anomalous and harmful. The Israel delegation questions the wisdom of a course which, rather than admit certain states considered undesirable, prefers to exclude a larger number which are, on all counts, fully qualified. In the present state of the world it is but natural that the schism prevailing inside the organization should be reflected also among those seeking admission. The immediate inclusion of all eligible candidates would add no structural complexity to the U.N. while the gains resulting from its completeness is patent.

**Small Nations Must Act**  
 But approval of a method does not always signify faith in its success. Although it may be taken for granted that none of the five Great Powers is actually bent on war, positive agreement among them may or may not be forthcoming. In practice it seems to-day fairly remote. Yet the world passionately wants peace and must exert every possible effort to achieve it. Its fate cannot be left to depend on the fortuitous chance of five-power agreement. If there is no unanimity between the few then a majority of the many must take such action within the terms of the Charter as may prove possible and effective. Even then, five-power accord would be an invaluable buttress for peace, but failing or pending such accord, an alternative effort is imperative.  
 Outbreaks of aggression are unfortunately a feature of the post-war world. Invasion occurred against Israel and the Security Council failed to muster the requisite majority to check it. It happened in Korea and this time the Security Council took action with the full approval of most of the states which are members of the U.N. In the hour of extreme emergency the U.N. has stood the test of action. But if the Security Council is again to be paralysed by permanent deadlock what is to happen to this authority of the U.N.? It is to be discounted as a bulwark of peace until the Great Powers reach an understanding? It would be a dark day indeed in the life of scores of nations — nay, in the life of humanity at large — if despair should ever enter men's hearts as to the U.N.'s capacity to protect the world against the calamity of war.  
 The dilemma is inescapable. Free of hazards to activate the U.N. against aggression, or the world must look for other remedies, leaving the international organization to decay through futility.  
 It is for this reason that the proposals adumbrated from this platform by the delega-

tion from the U.S. deserve very serious study. The only development which might render such a study premature would be the renewal of full cooperation among the five Great Powers and the proven capacity of the Security Council, in its fully representative composition to deal swiftly with threats to the peace of the world.

**German Guilt**  
 There is but one exception to the principle of universal participation in the organized international society. That exception concerns Germany — east and west — as well as other countries where regimes once allied to nazism still prevail. The people of Israel and Jews throughout the world view with consternation and distress the progressive readmission of Germany to the family of nations with her revolting record intact, her guilt unexplained and her heart unchanged. Judging by all accounts, the evil spirit of Nazism still dominates the German mentality.  
 The press of the world reverberates with brazen declarations of unreformed and unrepentant wickedness on the part of the new apostates of the resurgent Nazi doctrine. The alarming re-appearance of mass organizations, nazi in spirit, is a salient feature of the situation. Having exterminated the bulk of European

Jewry and reduced the surviving remnant in Germany itself to an insignificant number, the Nazis have vented their rage on the dead by the desecration of cemeteries and the destruction of tombstones. The appeasement now practised in both parts of Germany outrages the sacred memory of countless martyrs, betrays the sacrifices sustained in the overthrow of Nazism and sows the seeds of new aggression, savagery and horror.  
 The danger is now imminent that the only real beneficiary of the present world crisis will be the very country which, by brutal violence, provoked the last World War and forced the peace-loving peoples of the world to take up arms in the defence of peace and democracy and was the direct cause of the establishment of the U.N. for the prevention of such calamities in the future.  
 The holocaust perpetrated by Germany in Europe may well serve as marginal comment on the discussion of the grave problem of atomic energy. The atomic bomb is a fearful weapon; yet it did not need that device for the wholesale annihilation of life, to put to death six million Jews in cold blood, men, women and children, and an almost equal number of members of other enslaved peoples. Crematoria, gas chambers and even ordinary firing squads proved as effective instruments of mass extermination as an atomic weapon.

There is no end to the organized mass brutality and infliction of suffering on innocent people that can go on unhindered during a war behind the front and inside barbed wire fences. A scourge to be abjured, condemned, outlawed, prevented, resisted and defeated is aggressive war. The use of the atomic weapon is but one hideous corollary to that basic evil. The effective outlawing of aggression by the Charter by strict adherence to the Charter and determined action to ensure charges and prosecution of this and other instruments of mass destruction.

**Challenge to Statesmanship**  
 The crucial question remains: which will prevail the stronger, the forces which disrupt the work or the framework established for its unity. This question cannot be answered by words. It is a challenge both to our vision and to our practical statesmanship. Only our effective capacity to act in concert can meet it.  
 But the test is not merely that of swift reaction to aggression. The evil should be attacked at its roots. It is the sources of discontent, strikes, rebellion and armed intervention that must be eliminated.  
 Constructive endeavours are a radical remedy. While police action is a mere, though often indispensable, palliative, the evil to be fought and stamped out are poverty, disease and ignorance. It has rightly been stressed during this debate that the real end of all our efforts is the well-being

of the individual and of masses of individuals. Human beings in Asia and Africa — team with hundreds of millions of human beings — are in a state of misery. Denied to them is the blessing of civilized life, the world's horizon with grave menace. Even if the present world conflict were peacefully resolved so long as glaring inequalities of wealth and knowledge remain perpetuated on a gigantic scale, the peace of the world will be in jeopardy. The removal or at least the reduction of these inequalities is at once the most challenging and the most felicitous task of world statesmanship. Harnessing the U.N. to great projects of economic development and the utilization of the world's scientific technological resources for the benefit of all is, for the time being, in its very inception, an imaginative memorandum on a twenty-year programme for peace. The Secretary General clearly discerns the vital bearing of social and economic welfare on the prospects of international security. His portrayal of Nazism, not only as a barrier against aggression, but also as a positive instrument of emancipation and progress, in that direction lies the greatest promise of the U.N. for the future of mankind. In that direction lies the under-developed and economically and socially backward areas of the world. The State of Israel, within its very limited capacity and with all the inadequate help from outside, has embarked upon an ambitious phase of reconstruction and reconstruction help from outside, our very eyes. Our population has risen by 75 per cent in the last 28 months. Masses of Jews driven by misery and fear, drawn by promises of freedom and justice, are entering and settling down. Their very enthusiasm to Israel eliminates the positive of war and danger to the Jewish people and the world. Large numbers of them are uplifted in the process from depths of destitution and backwardness to a greater productivity and civilized ways of life.

To render this possible, all the latent natural resources of the land are being developed at accelerated pace, and the fruits of science and technology are vigorously applied. The country is shaking off its age-old lethargy and the people advance towards higher forms of living.

**Peace for Middle East**  
 If our neighbours could heed the call of the Security Council and make peace with us instead of continuing the senseless charges and prolonging the plight of the Arab refugees by delaying a settlement, our constructive endeavours could have merged with theirs for the benefit of the entire area in the Middle East. He that aspires to what is being achieved in the field of development within the narrow confines of Israel, carried out single-handed by one small state, could certainly be repeated on a vast scale by international pooling of efforts wherever multitudes of people crave for better health, education and creative activity.

We are faced with a twofold task: firmness in dealing with aggression, wherever and by whomsoever it may be committed, and a bold forefront in attacking the twin human ills of poverty and ignorance. The two are united in the hope of mankind.

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